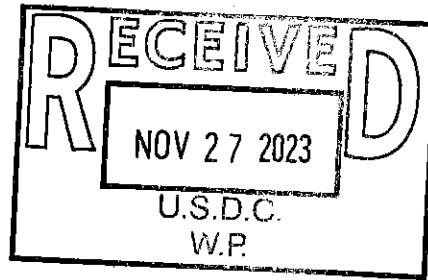


1 Robert Wooten  
2 2478 Van Buskirk Street  
3 Stockton, CA. 95206  
4 (209) 992-8101  
5 In pro-per



6  
7  
8 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9  
10 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

11  
12 Robert Wooten  
13 Petitioner;

Rule 60: Motion For  
Relief from Judgement  
Or Order

14 In Re: Student For Fair Admissions  
15 Vs  
16 U. S. Military Academy: West Point

17 TO THE COURT:

18 On a Motion, and for just terms, the court may relieve a party from a final order or  
19 proceeding for the following reasons:

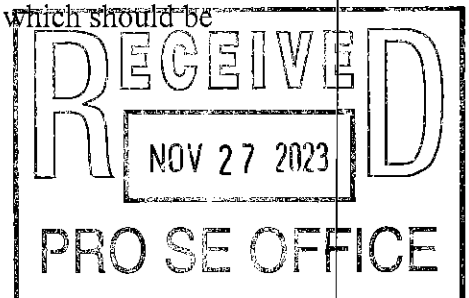
20 (6) Any other reason that justifies relief;

21 It is imperative for Black People to be involved in the public debate of national political  
22 issues which involve attempted dissolution of legislative rights designed to ameliorate past racial  
23 discrimination against them.

24 To deny me participation is a violation of my First Amendment right of Freedom of  
25 Speech and Petition.

26 The court attempts to censure me because of my political beliefs which should be  
27 unconstitutional.

28 PLEADING TITLE - I



1 The purpose of my desire to become involved is my desire to bring to the table issues  
2 which White people are unwilling to acknowledge such as:

3 Roger Taney's decision in Scott v Sanford in which Taney said he voiced the opinion  
4 of the entire 13 colonies when he stated "Blacks were so far beneath Whites in the order of  
5 creation that co-mingling was considered a crime. And the Black man had no rights the White  
6 man was bound to respect.  
7

8 Millers Slaughter House decision which nullified the privileges and immunities clause of  
9 the Fourteenth Amendment protecting the civil rights of former slaves.  
10

11 Waite's Cruikshank decision reversing Cruikshank's murder and slaughter conviction of  
12 an estimated 300 unarmed former slaves after a disputed election in Louisiana. The court said the  
13 Bill of Rights nor the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment did not limit the actions of private actors. This unleashed  
14 the Klan resulting in an estimated 5 to 6 thousand Black deaths.

15 Bradley's Civil Rights Cases decision in which he determined the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>  
16 Amendments did not empower Congress to outlaw racial discrimination by individuals and the  
17 federal government was powerless to protect former slaves.  
18

19 Or the courts decision in Borne v Flores in which the court recognized "the record of  
20 widespread and persistent racial discrimination which confronted Congress." Racial  
21 discrimination continues to confront Congress today.  
22

23 There are many other such despicable decisions such as Plessey, Harris, Hodges, all  
24 perpetrated against the civil rights of Blacks which are deserving of civil retribution.

25 It is the duty of Congress, and not the courts, to maintain the general welfare of the  
26 citizens of the United States. A power delegated to one branch of government cannot be usurped  
27 by another branch under the pretext of its "interpretation" powers.  
28

1 The Civil War Amendments gives to Congress, explicitly, the power to enforce, by  
2 “appropriate legislation,” those amendments. The Reconstruction courts overturned every law  
3 passed by Congress attempting to convey social and civil equality to the former slave.  
4

5 Given the hostility between Congress and the court, it is easy to understand why Congress  
6 reserved to itself the power to enforce its legislation. The Civil War Amendments was the first  
7 time Congress used the designation reserving the power of interpretation to itself. And this  
8 power has been indorsed by the States and is unalterable by the court.

9 Racial discrimination against minorities is part and parcel of the American experience. It is  
10 recorded in the numerous court decisions noted above. It is also recorded in U. S. Army Reports  
11 in which many of the so-called riots were investigated by the Army.  
12

13 The only question as I see it; is whether or not the government, which has been delegated  
14 the power and authority to “provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United  
15 States. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the  
16 foregoing powers,” should make amends for the documented past transgressions of the court.  
17

18 I would dispute the constitutional authority of the court to tread upon the stated,  
19 constitutional authority of Congress. The enforcement statements of the Civil War Amendments  
20 are plain, and unambiguous. There is no justification for interpretation. They must be enforced as  
21 they are written; Congress, not the court, shall enforce ....  
22

23 What is an “appropriate” price for the United States to pay for the murder of the 300  
24 Blacks at Colfax. The 100 or so at Tulsa; the destruction of three city blocks; because a Black  
25 boy stumbled and accidentally touched a white girls hand; For 150 at Rosewood, Florida in 1923;  
26 the wrongful execution of 14 year old George Stinney after a two hour trial and 10 minute  
27 deliberation in South Carolina; for Emmett Till in 1955 for whistling at a White woman? for the  
28

PLEADING TITLE - 3

1 three civil rights workers, James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, murdered  
2 in 1964 for registering voters in Mississippi; or Trayvon Martin in 2012, murdered because he  
3 dared to walk to the store at night in Florida; or the estimated 5, to 6,000 Blacks lynched  
4 through out the South from the end of the Civil War until the 1950's?  
5

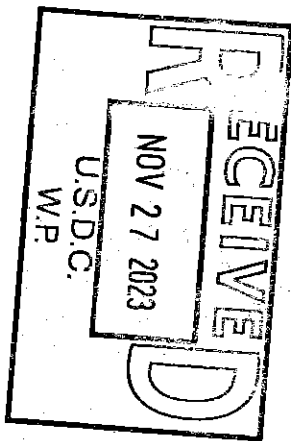
6 Equity requires that just compensation be made for past transgressions. Particularly should  
7 this be so for a democratic republic that supposedly prides itself in justice and equality for all.

8 For these, and other reasons which may come to mind, I respectfully request the court to  
9 reconsider its denial of my petition to join this discussion. All of these described accounts of  
10 racial injustice aids the court in determining whether or not a White man, who has not suffered,  
11 nor will suffer, any personal injury, is justified to challenge the authority of Congress to attempt  
12 to address the past evils of the government in not protecting the civil, political, and economic  
13 rights of ALL Americans in their pursuit of the American Dream.  
14

15  
16  
17 November 20, 2023

Robert Wooten

R. WOOTEN  
2478 VAN BUSKIRK ST.  
STOCKTON, CA 95206



USPS

7018 0360 0000 3102 1675



SALES TAX

DISTRICT COURT  
U. S. COURT HOUSE  
300 QUARROADS STREET  
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. 10601

RDC 99



U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
FCM LETTER  
STOCKTON, CA 95206  
NOV 20, 2023  
\$7.90  
R2305M146781.78

10601-415099

